

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 5 Vol 12/10 General Path Oct 59

3133. IS LEUCOPLAKIA OF THE BLADDER A PRECANCEROUS DISEASE?
(Russian text) - Shabad A. L. Med. Inst., Moscow - VOPR.ONKOL.
1959, 5/2 (197-203)

Leucoplakia of the bladder as observed in 31 patients during a 33-year period, was always combined with inflammation of the bladder. A chronic inflammatory process is thought to be the cause of leucoplakia. As the bladder is lined with transient cell epithelium, its leucoplakia cannot be compared with that of other organs, lined with multilayered squamous-cell epithelium, and considered as a precancerous state. Having followed up 11 patients for different periods (from 4 to 23 yr.) from the moment of diagnosing the aforementioned disease the author found no bladder tumour development in any of the cases. On the basis of these long-lasting observations and some theoretical considerations, it is believed that malignant degeneration of leucoplakia of the bladder does not take place. (V, 8, 16)

PRISAYZEN, P.Z.; SHABAD, A.L.

Prolapse of a ureterocele from the urinary bladder. Urologiia
24 no.6:53-54 '59. (MIRA 13:12)

(URETER—DISEASES)

SHABAD, A.L.

Cancer of the penis. Urologia 26 no.2:47-51 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(PENIS--CANCER)

NEMOY, A.S.; SHABAD, A.L.

Tumors of the vesical diverticulum. Urologia no.3:51-54 '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz urologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki
prof. A.P. Frumkin) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey na baze bol'nitsy imeni S.P. Botkina.

(BLADDER---TUMORS)

RYBAKOVA, N. I., kand. med. nauk; PEREL'MAN, V. M.; SHABAD, A. I.

Importance of tomography in combination with pneumoretroperitoneum
in the diagnosis of adrenal diseases. Probl. endok. i gorm. 8
no.3:77-82 My-Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz I kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki prof. S. A. Raynberg) i kafedry urologii (zav. -
zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A. P. Frumkin) TSentral'nogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

(ADRENAL GLANDS--RADIOGRAPHY)
(PNEUMORETROPERITONEUM, ARTIFICIAL)

SHABAD, A.L.

Experimental penile tumors. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no.12:
73-78 D '62. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Urologicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. A.P. Frankin [deceased])
TSentral'nogo Instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (na baze
Klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni Botkina), Moskva.

SHABAD, A.L.

Precancerous diseases of the membrum virile. Trudy TSIU 62:304-311
'63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Safedra urologii (zav. zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.P.
Frumkin [deceased]) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vra chay.

SHABAD, A.L.

Differential diagnosis of cancer and tuberculosis of the
penis. Urologiia 28 no.3:62-64 '63 (MIRA 17:2)

1. Iz urologicheskoy kliniki Tsentral'nogo instituta usover-
shenstvovaniya vrachey (zav. - prof. A.P.Frunkin [deceased])
na baze urologicheskogo otdeleniya bol'nitsy imeni S.P.
Botkina, Moskva.

PEREL'MAN, V.M. (Moskva, V-312, 1-ya Zagorodnaya ul. 1-b, korpus 1, kv.48);
SHABAD. A.L.

Role of urinary stasis in the pathogenesis of cancer of the urinary
bladder. Vop. onk. 9 no.10:82-87 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Iz 1-y kafedry rentgenologii i radiologii (zav. - zasluzhennyy
deyatel' nauki prof. S.A.Reynberg) i kafedry urologii (zav. -
zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. A.P.Frumkin [deceased]) Tsentral'-
nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey v Moskve.

SHABAD, A.L.

Nature of condyloma acuminatum of the penis. Vest. derm. i ven.
37 no.9:53-56 S '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Kafedra urologii (zav. - prof. A.P. Frumkin [deceased]) Tsentral'-
nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i urologicheskoye otdeleniye
Klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol nitay imeni S.P. Botkina (glavnyy
vrach- dotsent Yu.G. Antonov).

SHADAD, Aleksandr Leonovich; GOL'DIN, G.I., red.

[Work of the medical nurse in the urological ward] Rabota
meditsinskoi sestry urologicheskogo otdeleniia. Moskva,
Meditsina, 1964. 130 p. (MIRA 17:8)

NESVETOV, A.M.; SHABAD, A.L.

Histological structure of the internal layer of the prepuce and the origin of smegma. Urologii. 29 no.2:33-36 Mr-Apr '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. A.V.Smol'yannikov) i urologicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. A.P.Frumkin [deceased]) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey na baze patologo-anatomicheskogo i urologicheskogo otdeleniy bol'nitsy imeni Botkina, Moskva.

SHAPAL, A.I.; SHIREKOVA, Yu.N.

Combination of primary and metastatic cancer of the penis.
Vop.onk. 11 no.11:93-96 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Iz urologicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. I.P. Fogorelko
[deceased]) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey na baze klinicheskoy ordena Lenina bol'nitsy imeni
S.P. Fotkina (glavnyy vrach - dotsent Yu. G. Antonov).

Shabad, A T

17(2,6)

SCN/16-61-3-32/37

AUTHORS: Yarmolina, N.A., Shilov, I.I., Morozova, N.B., Koznetsov, E.I.,
Chapozhnikova, R.F., Zhukova, E.A., Kraschina, K.M., Perova, S.V.,
Selaznikova, E.O., Sidor, A.I., Shariychevskaya, Ye.F., Shabad, A.T.,
Golubeva, T.V.

TITLE: The Biological Properties of *Shigella* Dysenteriae, Isolated From
Different Clinical Forms of Dysentery. Author's Summary.

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 3,
pp 128 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors made a study of various strains of *Shig.* dysenteriae
isolated from patients with different clinical forms of dysentery,
checking the strain's ability to cause experimental keratocon-
junctivitis in guinea pigs, its virulence for mice and its sensitivity
to antibiotics. No essential differences were found between the strains,
which bears out the great part played by the state of the microorganism
in determining the nature of the clinical course in dysentery.

Card 1/2

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR
(Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of the
AMN USSR); Moskovskaya gorodskaya i rayonnaya sanitarno-
epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya (Moscow City and District Sanitary
and Epidemiological Station).

SUBMITTED: December 24, 1958

Card 2/2

YAKHNINA, N.A.; SHATROV, I.I.; MORDVINOVA, N.B.; KUZNETSOVA, N.S.;
SHAPOSHNIKOVA, R.P.; SHOL'MAN, E.A.; KAZACHINA, K.N.; PEROVA, L.V.;
SALAMANDRA, E.G.; SINAY, A.Ya.; SHERISHEVSKAYA, Ye.F.; SHABAD, A.T.;
GOLUBEVA, T.V.

Biological properties of causative agents isolated in various
clinical forms of dysentery. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun.
31 no.3:128 Mr '60. (MIRA 14:6)

(SHIGELLA PARADYSENTERIAE)

SHABAD, A.T.

State of antidiphtheria immunity in 15-18 year-old adolescents.
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 41 no.4:45-50 Ap '64.

1. Moskovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii. (MIRA 18:4)

SLAVNOV, A.A.; SHABAD, A.Ye.

Elimination of nonphysical characteristics in the Feinberg - Pais
field theory of weak interactions. IAD, fiz. 1 no.4:721-728 Ap
'65. (MIRA 28:5)

1. Matematicheskii institut im. V.A.Steklova AN SSSR i Fizicheskii
institut im. P.N.Lobacheva AN SSSR.

SHABAD, A.Ye.

Spectral representations in coordinate space. Trudy Fiz inst.
29:151-154 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

SHABAD, B.B.

Organization of a vaccination center. Zdrav. Bel. 7 no.10:59-60
0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Detskaya poliklinika No.9 meditsinskoy sanitarnoy chasti
traktornogo zavoda, g. Minsk.
(VACCINATION)

L 24713-66 EWT(1) AT

ACC NR: AP6013128

SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/004/0720/0725

AUTHOR: Shabad, B. I.

56
B

ORG: None

21

TITLE: Theory of an omegatron for detecting positive and negative ions

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 4, 1966, 720-725

TOPIC TAGS: longitudinal magnetic field, electric field, charged particle, particle motion, positive ion, negative ion

ABSTRACT: The author solves the equations of motion of a charged particle in crossed uniform magnetic and rotating electric fields and discusses the solutions with particular attention to those for which the condition for cyclotron resonance is nearly satisfied. The calculations were undertaken to explore the possible advantages of employing a rotating electric field in place of the usual oscillating field in an omegatron. For an ion to absorb considerable energy from the rotating electric field and thus to be brought into a Larmor orbit of large radius it is necessary not only that it have an appropriate mass so that its Larmor frequency is close to the frequency of the rotating electric field, but also that its Larmor rotation be in the same direction as the rotation of the electric field. Thus the rotating field omegatron can distinguish between ions of different mass, as can the ordinary omegatron, and also distin-

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.384.8

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ACC NR: AP6013128

guish between positive and negative ions. The mass resolution of the rotating field omegatron is shown to be equal to that of the ordinary omegatron. The terms in the equation of the trajectory that depend on the initial position and velocity of the ion are smaller in the case of a rotating electric field than in the case of an oscillating field. Since the importance of these terms increases with increasing ion mass, the rotating field omegatron can be expected to have a higher resolution in the high mass region than the ordinary omegatron. The rotating electric field can be produced by applying high frequency voltages 90° out of phase to two perpendicular pairs of parallel plane electrodes. The author thanks graduate student A.V.Chaplik for a valuable discussion. Orig. art. has: 21 formulas and 1 figure. [15]

SUB CODE: 20/

SUBM DATE: 17Jun65/

ORIG REF: 003/

OTH REF: 004

ATD PRESS: 4246

Card 2/24

SHALAD, P. L.

"Nutrition in a Hospital and the Duties of a Dietitian," Med. Sestra., No. 7, 1948. Med.
Nurse, 5th Soviet Hosp., Moscow, -cl948-.

SHABAD. I

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 17 Vol 5/1 Public Health Jan 59

268. ATMOSPHERIC CONTAMINATION WITH CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES (3:4-BENZOPYRENES) AND PROTECTIVE MEASURES AGAINST IT -
Znečišťování ovzduší karcinogenními látkami a boj proti nim - Šabad I. M.
Inst. Onkol., Akad. Med. Nauk SSSR, Berězovaja 3, Leningrad - CAS. LEK.
CES. 1957, 96/52 (1618-1624)

Prevention of carcinoma is possible today in 2 general ways: removal of carcinogenic factors, and early diagnosis and treatment of precancerous lesions. Observations have shown that 3:4-benzopyrene contaminates the atmosphere of a number of Soviet cities. The main source for this contamination with carcinogenic hydrocarbons are coal smoke from heating furnaces and exhaust fumes from automobile engines. In Leningrad a greater concentration of 3:4-benzopyrene in the atmosphere was measured in industrial section than in the city parks and gardens, where a concentration in samples of snow of 0.2 mg./sq. m. was found. Marked concentrations were found in the city of Makajevka in the Donbas, in regions around older types

268

of coking plants. Improved techniques of coking and fuel burning greatly improved the quality of the atmosphere. Comparison of samples from 2 Siberian cities (the old city of Irkutsk and the recently constructed and rationally planned city of Angarsk) showed that in Irkutsk the degree of contamination approximated the levels found in Leningrad while in Angarsk no 3:4-benzpyrene at all was found. It is possible to combat this type of contamination, and in doing so prophylaxis of lung carcinoma will also be promoted. The rate of growth of lung cancer incidence is very alarming.

(XVII, 5, 16)

TEST AND /OR CODERS																										TEST AND /OR CODERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
CR 11g Carcinogenic substances. L. M. Shabad. <i>Arch. int. Pathol.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 30, 147 (1985). A review of the pathogenesis of tumors induced by tar derivatives. Cf. C. I. W. A. Perleweiz 20, 3714.																										COMMON ELEMENTS COMMON ELEMENTS																									
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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

77

The antitubercular properties of spleen tissue on injection of 1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene and in experimental sarcoma of mice. L. M. Shabad and F. M. Khaletskaya. *Arch. vet. biol.* (U. S. S. R.) 43, No. 1, 75-87 (in English 180-1) (1946). The spleen tissue of mice injected subcutaneously with dibenzanthracene (I) soln. in sunflower seed oil loses in 1-2 mos. its antitubercular property of preventing the growth of grafted tumors of Ehrlich's adenocarcinoma. The injection of I without the oil lessens but does not destroy this property. The loss of this property is also caused by the injection of the oil alone, but is restored after 1.5-2.5 mos. In the presence of a tumor produced by I in an animal, the addn. of spleen tissue to grafted tumors does not arrest their growth. The antitubercular property of spleen tissue is not restricted to one species of animals, but is not found in other tissues (muscles, liver, kidney) of the animals tested. W. A. Perlzweig

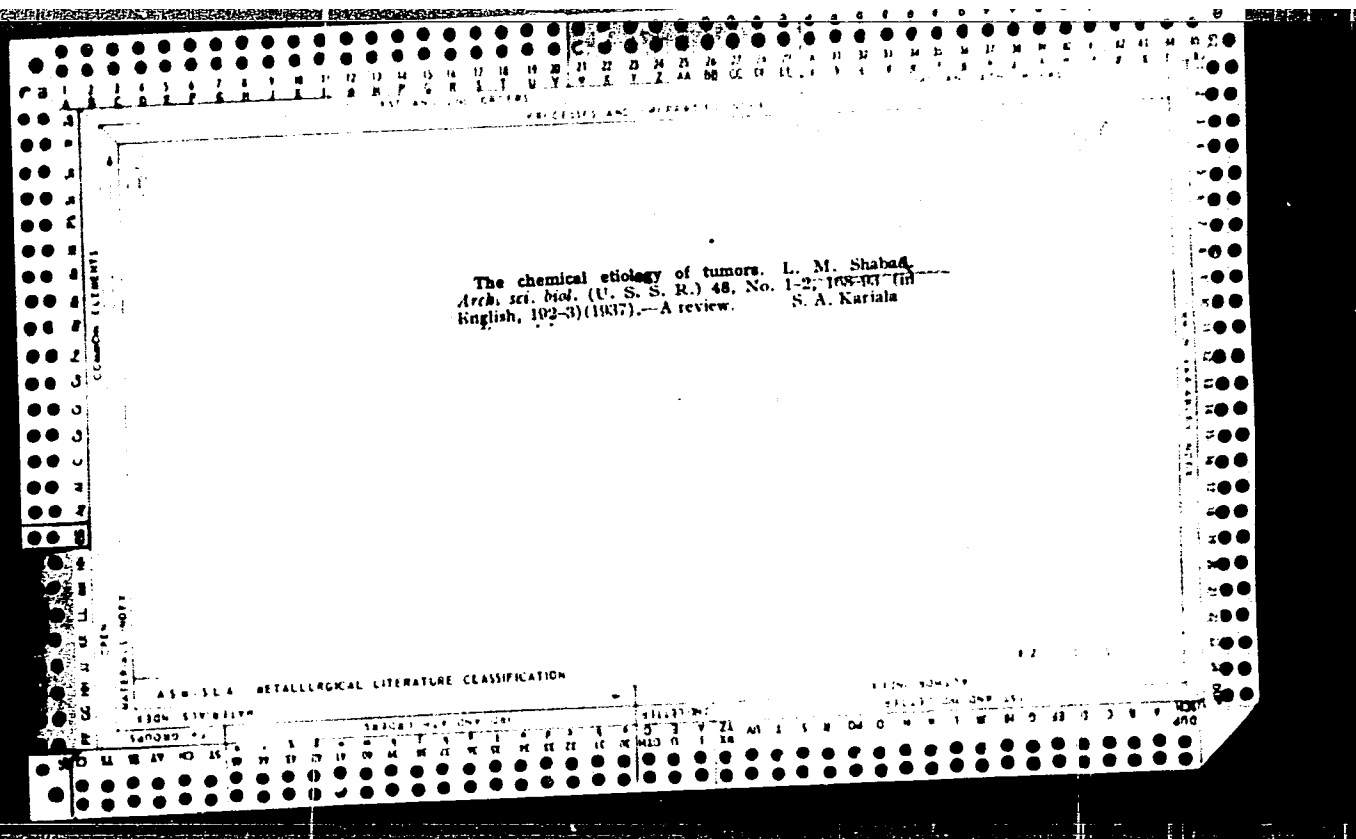
12

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SHABAD, L. N.

"New data on chemical carcinogenic substances." (p. 68) by Shabad, L. N.

SO: Advances in Contemporary Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. VI, No. 1 1937



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										CROSS-REFERENCES INDEX																									
ca Changes occurring in the livers of guinea pigs upon the introduction of chemically pure carcinogenic substances (1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene). L. M. Shabad and Yu. P. Urinson. <i>Arch. sci. biol.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 31, 105-11 (1938); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1940, II, 1304.—The subcutaneous and intraperitoneal injection of 8 to 48 mg. of a soln. of dibenzanthracene in sunflower oil into 25 guinea pigs caused degenerative changes in the liver in 16 of the affected animals. In many instances cirrhosis and ascites resulted. No tumors were observed in the 7 remaining animals after 18 months. Intraperitoneal injection of 4 mg. of dibenzanthracene into mice caused sarcoma in one of 10 tested animals. In a no. of cases adenoma of the lungs appeared, but there were no effects on the liver, comparable with those observed on guinea pigs. Conclusion: Certain pure carcinogenic substances have a general toxic effect on some animals (guinea pigs) without having a carcinogenic effect on them. M. Hosh																										116																									
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ca

EXPERIMENTAL TUMORS IN GUINEA PIGS. L. M. Shabad.
Arch. sci. biol. (U. S. S. R.) 51, 113-19(1960); *CAM*.
Zentr. 1960, II, 1304. — In two of the seven animals surviving
the expts. described in the preceding abstr., subcutaneous
injection of 25 and 48 mg, resp., of 1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene
caused malignant tumors after 19 and 23 months.
In the first case it was a fibrosarcoma and in the second a
liposarcoma with metastasis in the lung and the anterior
chamber of the eye. Thus the immunity of certain animals
to cancer is not a certainty. M. Hoesch

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND CROSS													3RD AND 4TH CROSS												
<i>Ca</i> The action of definite exogenic tumor-producing compounds and endogenic blastogenic substances. L. M. Shabal, <i>Acta med. U. R. S. S. 2</i>, No. 1, 34-51 (1937); <i>Chem. Zentr.</i> 1939, II, 2242; cf. C. A. 32, 3008. Inflammatory processes are not necessarily presupposed in the development of malignant tissue. Painting with carcinogenic hydrocarbons causes the development of such tissue without inflammation, while treatment with noncarcinogenic compds. causes inflammation. No fundamental difference exists between chemically produced benign and malignant tumors. Therefore the term should be "blastogenic" and not "cancerogenic" substance. Attention is called to the great multiplicity of tumors, depending upon the manner of application of the irritant and to the increase in the development of spontaneous tumors in animals disposed toward such tumors which is produced by treatment with blastogenic hydrocarbons. In order to study the question of whether endogenic blastogenic substances may be formed, e. g., as derivs. of the sex hormones or of the bile acids, benzene exts. of the liver and bile of individuals having died of cancer were injected subcutaneously into mice. In both series of expts. a high percentage of malignant tumors of varying structure and localization developed. Only after injection of the liver ext. did they develop at the point of injection. With due consideration of the possibilities for error, the conclusion is reached that the benzene exts. contained blastogenic substances whose endogenic origin is demonstrated. M. G. Moore																									
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
CA Experimental investigation of the action of some chemically pure substances on healing. L. M. Shatskiy, O. G. Prokof'eva, and H. E. Kleinenberg. <i>Russk. Eksp. Med. Med.</i> 17, No. 3, 61-4(1944).--The following substances were used alone or with red streptocide, a bactericidal substance: (1) 9,10-dimethyl-1,2-benzanthracene; (2) acenaphthene; (3) scarlet cochineal; (4) <i>o</i>-aminoazotoluene; (5) methyl orange. All the substances were applied to the wounds in the form of a liquid ointment prepd. with cod-liver oil as a base. Pure cod-liver oil was used as a control. White mice, 3-4 months old, were used for the expts. In combination with red streptocide, the healing was retarded. 9,10-Dimethyl-1,2-benzanthracene and acenaphthene gave the best results when applied alone (or with streptocide). Acceleration of epithelization is the reason for the acceleration of healing. 9,10-Dimethyl-1,2-benzanthracene is a carcinogenic agent which should not be used. Acenaphthene is innocuous; it accelerates the epithelization but does not cause the development of cancer. Sonya G. Machelson																									
ASB-35A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

1ST AND 2ND CIPHERS																										3RD AND 4TH CIPHERS																									
PROCEDURES AND PREPARATION INDEX																																																			
ca 116 Trends in cancer research in the U.S.S.R. L. M. Shabad (Inst. of Normal and Pathol. Morphol. Acad. of Med. Sci., Moscow). <i>Am. Rev. Soviet Med.</i> 4, 166-74 (1946).—A review. Fragments of embryo skin of mice in culture, injected with dibenz[a, h]anthracene, showed diffuse growth of cells after a few weeks. These cells, when implanted in mice, retained the ability to initiate new cultures. A transplanted benzopyrene sarcoma of rats of strain M1 showed an increase in structural protein. The retarding effect of NaF on the growth of inoculated tumors and those induced by carcinogenic substances was demonstrated. Large doses of the red and white streptocide and sulfa pyridine did not induce tumors in mice and rats. W. R. Henn																																																			
COMMON ELEMENTS OPEN MATERIAL INDEX A 50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION 52001 57101101 6-2																																																			
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11H

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Processes and Properties Index

Blastomogenic action of some derivatives of 3,4'-ace-1,2-benzanthracene. L. M. Shabad and S. A. Buvaillo; *Russk. Eksp. Biol. Med.* 21: 20-3(1948); cf. C.A. 39, 5310².—In mouse expts. subcutaneous administrations were made of 9,10-dimethyl-3,4'-ace-1,2-benzanthracene and the corresponding 9-methyl and 10-methyl derivs. Of 21 mice treated with 9,10-dimethyl deriv., 6 yielded sarcomas. The 9-methyl deriv. gave 9 sarcomas out of 10 mice used (with mice of imperfectly known lineage) and similar results in graduated dosage tests in use of pure best mice; even a 2-mg. dose gave 4 growths in 5 mice. The mice used in the 10-methyl deriv. expt. died of other causes before diagnosis could be made. A large no. of mice treated with the 9-methyl deriv. also developed lung adenomas. G. M. Kowolapoff

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUPS

LETTERS

1ST AND 2ND CIPHERS

3RD AND 4TH CIPHERS

5TH AND 6TH CIPHERS

7TH AND 8TH CIPHERS

9TH AND 10TH CIPHERS

11TH AND 12TH CIPHERS

13TH AND 14TH CIPHERS

15TH AND 16TH CIPHERS

17TH AND 18TH CIPHERS

19TH AND 20TH CIPHERS

21ST AND 22ND CIPHERS

23RD AND 24TH CIPHERS

25TH AND 26TH CIPHERS

27TH AND 28TH CIPHERS

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81ST AND 82ND CIPHERS

83RD AND 84TH CIPHERS

85TH AND 86TH CIPHERS

87TH AND 88TH CIPHERS

89TH AND 90TH CIPHERS

91ST AND 92ND CIPHERS

93RD AND 94TH CIPHERS

95TH AND 96TH CIPHERS

97TH AND 98TH CIPHERS

99TH AND 100TH CIPHERS

SHABAD, L.M.; ABRIKOSOV, A.I., red.

[Experimental oncology] Ocherki eksperimental'noi onkologii.
Pod obshchei red. A.I. Abrikosova. Moskva, Akad. med. nauk
SSSR, 1947. 588 p. (MIRA 15:12)
(TUMORS)

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																									
1ST AND 2ND COLUMNS													3RD AND 4TH COLUMNS												
CA Endogenic nature of the blastogenous substance and the so-called "milk factor." L. M. Shabad. <i>Vrachebnos Delo</i> 27, 241-51 (1947).—The etiology of cancer-producing substances and the noncancerous nature of blastogenous substances are discussed. S. subscribes to the hypothesis that the so-called "milk factor" is a blastogenous substance of endogenic nature, of the folliculin type, rather than of an exogenous or virus nature. The milk factor is a substance of exogenic character which originates in the epithelial cells of the milk-secreting tissues. Its appearance is prompted by estrogenic substances. This milk factor can be disseminated to hybrid mice or to a low-cancer-producing line of mice, thus becoming the inheritable or predisposing characteristic. Inbreeding promotes this characteristic. Female mice of a low cancerous line were subjected to repeated pregnancies (11-12 times) without lactation up to the age of 20 months. The milk glands of these mice developed typical tumorous adenoma- tous mastopathy characterized by massive epithelial infiltration. Presence of the milk factor was detd. by histological and serological methods. In the control mice this factor was absent. These expts. established definitely the fact of the endogenic nature of the milk factor, which can appear spontaneously in the organism under the stimuli of the reproductive hormones. A saline ext. of cancerous milk glands injected into hybrid mice at the age of 5-45 days showed that the mice, when injected after they were 30 days old or older, did not develop cancerous tumors, while the younger mice developed cancerous tumors in 30% of the cases. The first tumor appeared at the age of 7 months; the appearance of others ranged between 10 and 12 months. The results point out the specificity of the chem. agent that produces cancer of the breast, that the age of the recipient of the milk factor is of importance, and that even hybrid mice can be made receptive to this factor. Anastasia J. Romanoff																									
ASB SIA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

SHABAD, L. M.

Shabad, L. M. --- "Some fundamental questions of the pathological anatomy and pathogenesis of adenomatous prostatopathy and cancer of the prostate gland," In the symposium: Voprosy prakt. urologii, Moscow, 1949, p. 5-34

SO: u-5241, 17 December 1953, (Letopis 'zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No.26, 1949).

CA

11 G

Experimental formation of malignant tumors of milk glands by carcinogenic substances in mice lacking the "milk factor." R. P. Martynova and L. M. Shabad. *Arkh. Patol.* 11, No. 3, 38-9 (1949). --Introduction of 1 mg. of methylcholanthrene in refined sunflower oil (subcutaneously near the mammary glands) gave malignant tumors at the site in 67% of surviving animals. Of the 82 cases, 77 were sarcomas, 1 sarcomacarcinoma, and 4 malignant epithelial growths of cancer type. This is the first successful breakdown of the natural resistance of Black C₃H mouse strain to cancerous formations by attack of carcinogens. G. M. Kosolapoff

Lab. Oncology, Inst. Normal and Pathological Morphology
Acad. Medical Sci. USSR

SHABAD, L. K.

SHABAD, L. K.

M. A. Mivinski, a pioneer of experimental oncology. Sovet.
med. No. 7, July 50. p. 36-7

L. Moscow

CHL 19, 5, Nov., 1950

SHABAD, L. M.

PRIGOZHINA E. L., SHABAD L. M.

Izmeneniia, eksperimental'no vyzvannye povtornoi beremennost'iu bez laktatsii v molochnykh zhelezakh myshei nerakovoii linii.
/Modifications experimentally induced by repeated pregnancy without lactation in mammary glands of noncancerous strain of mice/
Arkh. Pat., Moskva 12:3 May-June 50 p.43-6.

1. Of the Laboratory of Oncology (Head --Corresponding Member AMS USSR Prof. L. M. Shabad) of the Institute of Normal and Pathological Morphology (Director--Academician A. I. Abrikosov) of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow.

CLML 19, 5 Nov 50

SHABAD, L. M.

188T72

USSR/Medicine - Cancer

Aug 51

"Malignant Tumors and Their Origin," Prof L. M. Shabad, Corr Mem, Acad Med Sci USSR

"Med Sestra" No 8, pp 3-7

Reviews subject and states that endogenous substances causing cancer were originally isolated in the USSR from the liver of a patient who died of cancer. Later such substances were isolated in the author's laboratory from the liver and bile of dead cancer patients. These substances produced tumors when injected into mice. They were found to be analogous in chem constitution to known synthetic cancerogenous hydrocarbons. Shabad disputes that cancer is contagious.

188T72

GUEINOV, B.P.; ZORE, V.A.; IL'INA, A.A.; SHABAD, L.M.

Content of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in air pollution and in smoke. Gig. sanit., Moskva no. 2:10-16 Feb 1953. (GIML 24:2)

1. Of the Scientific-Research Sanitary Institute imeni F. F. Erisman and of the Laboratory of Oncology of the Institute of Normal and Pathological Morphology of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

SAVITSKIY, A.I.; SEREBROV, A.I.; SHABAD, L.M.

Review of "Problems of Oncology," vol.13, no.4, edited by
A.I.Serebrov, L.M.Shabad. Vest. AMN SSSR no.3:52-55 '53.
(MLRA 7:1)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Savitskiy). (Tumors)

SHABAD, L.M.

SAVITSKIY, A.I.

"Problems in oncology." A.I.Serebrov, L.M.Shabad, eds. Reviewed
by A.I.Savitskii. Vest AMN SSSR no.2:75-76 '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(TUMORS) (CANCER)

KRUSHINSKIY, L.V.; MOLODKINA, L.N.; PRIGOZHINA, Ye.L.; SHARAD, L.M.

Study of the role of neural trauma on malignant tumors. Zhur.vys.
verv.deiat. 4 no.6:877-881 N-D '54. (MLRA 8:7)

1. Kafedra ^{nevrologii} vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti biologo-pochvennogo fakul'-
teta Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta.

(NERVOUS SYSTEM, physiology,
eff. of inj. on exper. cancer)
(NEOPLASMS, experimental,
eff. of nervous system inj.)

SHABAD, L. M.

Mutagenic action of some tars formed from atmospheric dust and in combustion of various forms of fuel. R. P. Gurinov, F. D. Mashbits, and L. M. Shabad (Inst. Oncology, Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Zhurnal Sanit.* 1954, No. 10, 12-16.—The no. of malignant tumors produced by smearing of various tars on the skin of mice corresponds satisfactorily with the content of 3,4-benzopyrene (I) in these tars. Tars from smoke soot ranging from 0.001 to 0.010% I produced an av. of 37.5% incidence of tumors, while tars from atm. dust with 0.001-0.005% I produced but a 7.7% av. incidence. In each group, further breakdown of data shows parallelism of concn. of I and incidence of tumors. At 0.01% I the incidence is nearly 47%, at 0.005% it is 20%, at 0.001-0.003% it is 9.5%. Tars from combustion of petroleum products ranged from 0.001 to over 0.01%; among the lowest was that formed from the deposits on exhausts of Diesel motors; high I content was found in tars from combustion of peat, hard coal, and wood. G. M. Kosolapo?

MALYUGINA, L.L.; MIRONOVA, A.I.; FEDOROV, V.K.; SHABAD, L.M.

Significance of typologic characteristics of the higher nervous function in the formation and development of tumors produced by carcinogens in mice. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 38 no.9:65-68 S '54.
(MIRA 7:12)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy genetiki vysshey nervnoy deyatelnosti (zav. V.K.Krasuskiy) Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova (dir. akademik K.M.Bykov) AN SSSR i laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. L.M.Shabad) Instituta onkologii (dir. chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

(NEOPLASMS, experimental,

higher nervous funct. in, role in form. & develop. of tumors)

(CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, function tests,

typing of higher nervous funct., role in form & develop. of exper. tumors)

SHABAD, L.M.

SHABAD, L.M., professor (adres: Moskva, 57, Novopeschanaya ul. d.3,
kv. 64)

Certain experimental data on the etiology and pathogenesis of
tumors. Vest.khir. 74 no.3:6-17 Ap-My '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Iz Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. prof. A.I.Serebrov,
nauchn. rukov. prof. N.N.Petrov)
(NEOPLASMS, experimental,
*etiol. & pathogen.)

AID P - 2160

Subject : USSR/Medicine

Card 1/1 Pub. 37 - 2/22

Author : Shabad, L. M., Prof.

Title : ~~Some data on cancerigenic substances and their importance~~
for hygiene

Periodical : Gig. i san., 4, 7-12, Ap 1955

Abstract : Discusses chemical substances which may cause cancerous tumors and describes various tests with animals. Recommends preventive measures, the obligatory testing of new chemicals and the prohibition of the use of cancerigenic substances in the food, cosmetics and other industries. 15 Russian references (1934-1955).

Institution : Laboratory of Experimental Oncology, Institute of Oncology, Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR.

Submitted : Ja 26, 1955

GREENSTEIN, J., ed.; HADDOW, A., ed.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.M. [translator];
KONOPIEV, V.P. [translator]; SHABAD, L.M., professor, redaktor;
SIDOROV, B.N., redaktor; DUMBR, I.Ya., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Advances in cancer research. Translated from the English] Uspekhi
v izuchenii raka. Perevod s angliiskogo IU.M.Vasil'eva i V.P.
Konopleva. Pod red. i s predisl. L.M.Shabada. Moskva, Izd-vo
inostrannoi lit-ry, Vol.2. 1956. 540 p. (MLRA 9:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Shabad)
(CANCER)

SHABAD L.M.

✓ Some new data on atmospheric contamination of industrial cities with 3,4-benzopyrene. P. P. Dikun, L. M. Shabat, and V. L. Norkin (Oncol. Inst., Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow). *Gigiena i Sanit.*, 1956, No. 1, 6-11. — 3,4-Benzopyrene can be found in appreciable quantities in the atm. of industrial cities on the basis of test run in various parts and environs of Leningrad. It is estd. that the industrial sections of the city may receive a fallout of 200 g./sq. km. in a period of 0.5 year. G. M. Kosolapoff

CH

(3)

SHABAD, M.L., professor,

Some questions on etiology and pathogenesis of cancer. Vop. onk. 2
no.1:10-18 '56 (MLRA 9:4)

1. Iz Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN
SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov) 2. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR .
(NEOPLASMS, etiol. and pathogen.
review)

SHABAD, L.M., professor

The causes of cancer. Zdorov'e 2 no.3:4-7 Mr '56 (MIRA 9:6)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(CANCER)

Shabad, L.M.

✓ Blastomogenic effect of certain compounds inhibiting the sprouting of vegetables during storage. L. M. Shabad and

L. P. Naumova (Nutrition Inst., Acad. Med. Sci. U.S.S.R., Moscow). *Voprasy Pitaniya* 15, No. 2, 27-32(1956).— In a series of expts. with white rats it was found that the substances of the urethan group, Herbicide No. 2 (isopropylphenylcarbamate) and the so-called prepn. No. 3 (given per os or subcutaneously), stimulate the formation of lung tumors (adenomas). The herbicide, Feoplat (methylphenylcarbamate) was harmless in this respect. No abnormal tissue growth was found in or on the mammary glands, liver, skin, ovaries, and blood-forming tissues. It was confirmed that ethylcarbamate is a very strong blastomogenic substance while Me 1-naphthylacetate is harmless. Consequently, care should be taken in selecting the herbicides for weed control or for the inhibition of vegetable sprouting during storage. Certain food colors, like Butter Yellow and o-aminoazotoluene, also stimulate the tumor formation; only the dye, Sudan III, has been found to be entirely harmless.

E. Wierbicki

Med

2

Shabadi, L.M.
CHISTOVICH, A.N., ; GOL'SHEYN, N.I., doktor meditsinskikh nauk; SHABAD, L.M.,

Mikhail Fedorovich Glazunov. Arkh.pat. 18 no.8:130-131 '56.
(MLRA 10:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR. (For Shabad)
(GLAZUNOV, MIKHAIL FEDOROVICH, 1896-)

SHADAB, L. M.

551.510.42

8.3-134
 Dilman, P. P., Shadab, L. M., and Norkin, V. L., Nekotorye novye dannye o zagriznennosti atmosfery promyshlennykh gorodov 3, 4-benzopirenom. [Some new data on the pollution of the atmospheres of industrial cities with 3, 4-benzopirene.] Gigiena i Sanitariya, Moscow, 21(1):6-11, Jan. 1956. 3 tables, 11 refs. DLC.—The pollution of the atmosphere of Leningrad and its environs, with the carcinogenic compound 3-4 benzopyrene was investigated by examining snow samples collected over a specified time interval from a given area in various locations and determining quantitatively the amount of this substance by a chromatographic fractionation method. The 3-4 benzopyrene content of snow samples collected in various parts of the city is used to estimate the amount of this substance thrown out annually into the atmosphere and data are given in a table. Amounts as high as 7.5 mg/1 m²/6 mos were recorded in some localities. It is noted that 3-4 mg introduced into experimental mice produce cancer. Subject Headings: 1. Atmospheric pollution 2. Air sampling and analysis 3. Carcinogenic substances 4. Leningrad, U.S.S.R.—T.L.D.

SHARAD, L. Yu.

VOYTELOVICH, E.A.; DIKUN, P.P.; DYMARSKIY, L.Yu.; SHARAD, L. Yu.

Comparative study of the incidence of malignant tumors in Tukums District in the Latvian S.S.R. Vop.onk. 3 no.3:351-357 '57.

(MLRA 10:8)

1. Iz Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrov). Adres avtorov: Leningrad, P-129. 2-ya Berezovaya alleya, d.3, Institut onkologii AMN SSSR

(NEOPLASMS, statist.
in Latvia (Rus))

SAABHA INDEXCRIPTA MEDICA Sec 15 Vol.11/6 Chest June 56

1353. SOME ASPECTS OF LUNG CANCER AETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS
(Russian text) - Shabad L. M. Oncol. Inst. AMS, Leningrad - VOP. ON-
KOL. 1957, 3/4 (387-393)

The cause of human lung cancer is the inhalation of carcinogenic substances; air polluted by all sorts of industrial gases, and tobacco smoke. The data of quantitative investigations as regards air pollution by 3:4-benzpyrene in different towns of the USSR are presented. The amount of 3:4-benzpyrene rises with the increased quantity of smoke in the air. It is highest in industrial districts, but it can be reduced or completely removed by thermotechnical measures and rational city building. This statement is proven by the results of a comparative study of the presence of carcinogenic substances in the air of different towns and by the fact that the air in the centre of the new town Angarsk is free of benzpyrene. (V, 15, 16, 17)

Shabad L.M.

VOL'FSON, N.I.; DYADKOVA, A.M.; KOROSTELEVA, T.A.; SHABAD, L.M.

Examination of the possible blastomogenic activity of extracts from
tumor tissue. *Voprosy onkol.* 3 no.5:540-546 '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. - chl-korr.
AMN SSSR prof. L.M.Shabad) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR (dir. -
deystv. chl. AMN SSSR prof. A.I.Serebrov). Adres avtorov:
Leningrad, P-129, 2-ya Berezovaya alleya, d.3, Institut onkologii
AMN SSSR.

(NEOPLASMS, exper.
transpl. in animals with human tumor extracts)

SHABAD, L. M.,

"The Mechanism of Carcinogenesis" ("Cancerogenic Substances and, in Part, on Three, Four Benzpyrene in the Environment of Man"), paper presented at 7th Int'l Cancer Congress, London, 6-12 July 1958.

SHABAD, L.M.; LOGINOV, A.V.; VOL'FSON, N.I.

Method of initial selection of antibiotic substances for studying
their actions on tumors. Eksp. i klin. issl. po antibiot. 1:291-
303 '58. (MIRA 15:5)

(ANTIBIOTICS)

(TUMORS)

GLAZUNOV, M.F.; KUZ'MINA, Ye.M.; LAZAREVA, A.P.; LARIONOV, L.F.; PARSHIN, A.N.; PETROV, N.N., prof.; PETROV, Yu.V.; RAKOV, A.I.; SEREBROV, A.I.; Kholdin, S.A.; CHAKLIN, A.V.; SHABAD, L.M.; RULEVA, M.S.,
tekhn. red.

[Manual on general oncology; in summary form for medical students and physicians of all specialties] Rukovodstvo po obshchei onkologii; v kratkom izlozhenii dlia studentov-medikov i vrachei vsekh spetsial'nostei. Leningrad, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry Medgiz Leningr. otd-nie, 1958. 366 p.
(ONCOLOGY) (MIRA 14:7)

AUTHOR: Shabad, L.M. SOV/63-3-6-29/43

TITLE: The Blastomogenic Effect of Some Amines of the Alicyclic Series (Dicyclohexylamine and Its Nitrous Acid) ((O blastomogennom sostavii nekotorykh aminov alitsiklicheskogo ryada (ditsikloheksilamina i yego azotistoy kisloty))

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost', 1958, Vol III, Nr 6, 100 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In cooperation/Scientific Research Institute/Semi-Finished Organic Products and Drugs and N.Ye. Voroshilov the blastomogenic properties of cyclohexylamine, dicyclohexylamine, and dicyclohexylamininitrite were investigated by G.B. Pliss on 297 rats and mice. The last two substances showed a blastomogenic effect. Their toxicity was 10 times higher than that of cyclohexylamine. Cancerous tumors are induced by these substances only after 12 months and in only 13% of the animals.

Card 1/2

SOV/63-3-6-29/43

The Blastomogenic Effect of Some Amines of the Alicyclic Series (Dicyclohexylamine and Its Nitrous Acid)

ASSOCIATIONS: Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy onkologii Instituta onkologii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Laboratory of Experimental Oncology of the Institute of Oncology of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences).

SUBMITTED: May 12, 1968

Card 2/2

SHABAD, L.M., prof.

"Tumors of the bladder induced by cancerogenic amino compounds" by
I.S. Temkin. Reviewed by L.M. Shabad. Vop.onk. 4 no.3:368-369 '58
(BLADDER--TUMORS) (MIRA 11:8)
(AMINO COMPOUNDS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(TEMKIN, I.S.)

SHABAD, L. M., GLAZUNOV, M. F. and NEYMAN, A. M.

"Morphological and Experimental Data Characterizing the Pre-Cancer Stage in Various Tissues and Organs of the Animal Organism."

Proroda, 1958, Nr 5, pp 57-59 (USSR)

Report presented at 2nd AU Congress of Oncologists, Jan. 1958.

MALYUGINA, L.L., MIRONOVA, A.I., FEDOROV, Vikt. K. SHABAD, L.M.

Significance of typological characteristics of the higher nervous activity in the appearance and development of mouse mammary carcinoma [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 45 no.6:85-89 Je '58 (MIRA 11:8)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy genetiki vysshey nervnoy deyatel'nosti (zav. V.K. Krasuskiy) Instituta fiziologii im. I.P. Pavlova (dir. akad. K.M. Bykov) AN SSSR i laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR L.M. Shabad) Instituta onkologii (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR A.I. Serebrov) AMN SSSR, Leningrad. Predstavlena dystvitel'nyy chelnom AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.

(NEOPLASMS. experimental,

mouse mammary carcinoma, eff. of type of higher nerv. activity (Rus))

SHABAD, Leon Manusovich; DIKUN, Pavel Polikarpovich; CHAKLIN, A.V., red.;
KHARASH, G.A., tekhn.red.

[Pollution of the atmosphere by the carcinogenic substance 3,4-
benzpyrene] Zagriaznenie atmosfernogo vozdukha kantserogennym
veshchestvom - 3,4-benzpirenom. Leningrad, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry.
Leningr.otd-nie, 1959. 239 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Benzopyrene) (Air--Pollution)

DAVYDOVSKIY, I.V., prof. (Moskva), otv.red.; BLOKHIN, N.N., prof. (Moskva), red.; VASIL'YEV, Yu.M., kand.med.nauk, red.; ZBARSKIY, I.B., prof. (Moskva), red.; ZIL'BER, L.A., prof. (Moskva), red.; KOSYAKOV, P.N., prof., red.; LARIONOV, L.F., prof. (Moskva), red.; SAVITSKIY, A.I., prof. (Moskva), red.; SEREBROV, A.I., prof., red.; CHAKLIN, A.V., kand.med.nauk (Leningrad), red.; SHABAD, L.M., prof. (Leningrad), red.; AVERBAKH, M.M., red.; ROMANOVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Malignant neoplasms; transactions of the Tenth Session of the General Assembly of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.]
Zlokachestvennye novooobrazovaniia; trudy X sessii obshchego sobra-
niia Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. Otvet.red. I.V.Davydovskii.
Red.kollegiia: N.N.Blokhin i dr. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry,
1959. 262 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow. 10. sessia,
Moscow, 1956. 2. Deystvitel'nyye chleny AMN SSSR (for Davydovskiy,
Zil'ber, Serebrov). 3. Chleny-korrespondenty AMN SSSR (for Blokhin,
Larionov, Savitskiy, Shabad).
(CANCER)

SHAPAD, L. M., RYAZANOV, V. A., SYSIN, A. N., ZIL'PER, L. A.

"Tasks of Hygiene in the Field of Problems of Cancer."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists
and Infectionists, 1959.

SHABAD, L.M., prof. (Moskva)

Cancerogenic substances and their presence in man's environment.

Vrach,delo no.11:1125-1129 N '59.

(MIRA 13:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR.

(CARCINOGENS)

SHABAD, L.M.

Carcinogens in the human environment including 3,4-benzpyrene.

Vop.onk. 5 no.3:271-275 '59.

(MIRA 12:12)

1. Institute of Oncology, Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
Leningrad. Adres avtora: Leningrad, 2-ya Berezovaya alleya, d.3, Institut
onkologii AMN SSSR.

(BENZPYRENES, determ.

in human environment (Rus))

(CARCINOGENS, determ.

same))

(AIR POLLUTION,

by carcinogens (Rus))

KAUFMAN, B.D. (Leningrad, K-196, Novocherkasskiy pr., 61/20, kv.20);
MIRONOVA, A.I. (Leningrad, D-20, Liteynyy pro. 26, kv.411); SHABAD, L.M.
(Moskva, D-57, Novopeschanaya ul., 3, kv.64)

Study on the frequency of malignant tumors in workers of certain branches
of food industry. Vop.onk. 5 no.9:314-319 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy onkologii (zav. - chlen-korres-
pondent AMN SSSR prof. L.M. Shabad) i Orgmetodotdela (zav. - starshiy
sotrudnik kand.med.nauk A.V. Chaklin) Instituta onkologii AMN SSSR
(dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.I. Serebrov).
(FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRY)
(NEOPLASMS statist.)

SHABAD, L.M. (Moskva)

Carcinogenic activity of certain chemical substances. Gig. truda
i prof. zab. 4 no.3:8-11 Mr '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR.
(CARCINOGENS)

SHABAD, L.M., prof. (Moskva)

Experimental studies on the relationship between air pollution
and cancer of the lungs. Sov.med. 24 no.9:19-26 8 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

(LUNGS—CANCER) (AIR—POLLUTION)

SHABAD, L.M.

On carcinogenic substances in the human environment and the
prevention of cancer. Klin.med. 38 no.1:10-18 Ja '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(CARCINOGENS)

(AIR--POLLUTION)

SHABAD, L. M. (USSR

"Some aspects of the morphology of experimental precanerous lesions."

report submitted for the European Conference on Tumor Biology ²¹(WICC),
Warsaw, Poland
22-27 May 1961

Shabad, L. M.-Inst. of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, a.M.S., Meshchanskaya
61/2, Moskva

SHABAD, L. M.

"Some aspects of the morphology of experimental precancerous lesions"

Report submitted to the International Conference on Morphological
Precursors of Cancer, Perugia, Italy, 26-30 Jun. 61

SHABAD, L.M., prof.

Coordination of the work on blastomogenic substances. Vop.onk.
7 no.5:3-8 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Predsedatel' Komiteta po kantserogennym veshchestvam i meram
profilaktiki pri Glavnoy Gosudarstvennoy Sanitarnoy Inspeksii
SSSR (Moskva), ~~chlen-korrespondent~~ AMN SSSR.
(CARCINOGENS)

SHABAD, L.M.

Report on work with representatives of the executive committee
of the International Union Against Cancer (May 23-June 2, 1960).
Vest.AMN SSSR 16 no.1:71-72 '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(CANCER RESEARCH)

SHABAD, L. M., prof (Moskva)

Experimental cancer of the lungs. Arkh. pat no. 6:3-12 '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR.

(LUNGS--CANCER)

SHABAD, L.M.; LOGINOV, A.V.; VOL'FSON, N.I.

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